

The China Mail

Established February, 1845.

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英一千八百八十八年八月九日

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, AUGUST 19, 1882.

午七月初六日

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALZAH, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, GOLDFORD & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. BATES & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DRAON & Co., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 133, Nassau Street.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GORDON & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BISH & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAVAGE & Co., Singapore, Singapore. G. HENZELIN & Co., Manila.

CHINA.—MEXICO, MESSIS A. A. DE MELLO & Co., Seaton, CAMPBELL & Co., AMY, WILSON, NICHOLS & Co., Foochow, HEDGE & Co., Shanghai, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., and KELLY & WALSH, YOKOHAMA, LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.

Banks.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION. (Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:

BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BANK OF SCOTLAND, LONDON.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

At 3 months' notice 3 1/2 per Annum.

6 " 4 1/2 "

12 " 5 1/2 "

Current Accounts kept on Terms which may be learnt on application.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, 5,000,000 Dollars.

RESERVE FUND, 2,350,000 Dollars.

COURT OF DIRECTORS.

Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—W. R. REINHOLD, Esq.

H. KOFFRITZ, Esq. M. E. SASSOON, Esq.

H. F. B. JOHNSON, Esq. C. V. VINCENT SMITH, Esq.

A. P. MCBEWEN, Esq. E. A. MOYER, Esq.

F. D. SASSOON, Esq. W. S. YOUNG, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER.

Hongkong, THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.

MANAGER.

Shanghai, EWEN CAMERON, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the balance.

For Fixed Deposits—

For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

6 " 4 per cent.

12 " 5 per cent.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

Credit granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business connected.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,

No. 1, Queen's Road East.

Hongkong, August 10, 1882.

INSURANCES.

THE SOUTH BRITISH FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ZEALAND.

CAPITAL 21,000,000 (One Million Sterling).

Unlimited Liability of Shareholders.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company are prepared to accept FIRE and MARINE RISKS at Current Rates, allowing usual Discounts.

GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.

Hongkong, July 1, 1881.

THE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE MITSU BISHI MAIL S. S. CO.

having been appointed Agents for the above Company, the Undersigned is prepared to accept MARINE RISKS at Current Rates and usual Discounts.

H. J. H. TRIPP,

Agent, M. B. M. S. S. Co.

Hongkong, April 23, 1882.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL, TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to quote Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored thereon and on Hold of Vessel in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decisions.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

Agents, Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1882.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on

MONDAY,

the 21st August, 1882, at 2 p.m., on the Premises,

ALL THAT PIECE OR PARCEL OF

G R O U N D,

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 204, measuring North 37 feet, South 47 feet, East 65 feet, West 60 feet, containing in the whole 2640 square feet.

Together with the 3 HOUSES on HOLLYWOOD ROAD, Nos. 33, 35 and 37; and 3 HOUSES in UPPER LASAUR Row, Nos. 2, 4 and 6. Yearly Crown Rent, £84.0.

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 14, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction, on

TUESDAY,

the 22nd August, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises,

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE—

ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL OF

G R O U N D,

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 513, measuring North and South sides 524 feet, on the East and West sides 524 feet, containing in the whole 2756 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent, £15.0. Together with the 4 HOUSES in QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Nos. 266, 268, 270 and 272.

For Particulars, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 14, 1882.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 26th August, 1882, at 3 p.m., on the Premises,

By ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEE—

ALL THAT PIECE OF PARCEL OF

G R O U N D,

Registered in the Land Office as INLAND LOT No. 265, measuring on the North-East 105 feet, South 90 feet, West 88 feet, containing in the whole 2756 square feet. Yearly Crown Rent, £15.0. Together with the 4 HOUSES on QUEEN'S ROAD WEST, Nos. 97 and 99, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, and Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, NO-KWAI LANE.

For Particulars, and Conditions of Sale, apply to

J. M. GUEDES,

Auctioneer.

Hongkong, August 14, 1882.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

THE BRITISH STEAMER "GLEN ELLA"

856 Tons net—150 N.H.P., built in 1873

under Special Survey by SAMUDA BROTHERS, Blackwall.

For Particulars, apply to

GILMAN & Co.,

Agents.

Hongkong, August 15, 1882.

FOR SALE.

THE CELEBRATED CARLTON WHISKY.

11 years old.

14 " 1 p. Case of 1 doz.

SIEMSEN & Co.

Hongkong, July 22, 1882.

FOR SALE.

B. & E. PERRIER'S CHAMPAGNE, Pints. \$18 per dozen Case.

1/2 Pints. \$19 per dozen "

GIILMAN & Co.

Hongkong, June 23, 1882.

FOR SALE.

THE SHIPBUILDING YARD and the Whole ENGINE DEPARTMENT of the Undersigned have been REMOVED from No. 9, MIDDLE STREET, West Point, Hongkong, to Kwan Chung, opposite Hongkong, close to the right side of the GOVERNMENT COAL SHED, where ample accommodation has been secured for Building

Ordering Large Vessels.

One side can be made either through Mr. TAI YIK KIU, Chinese Mail Office or KUN CHUNG TAI, Bonham Strand.

J. RUSSELL,

Colonial Treasurer.

COLONIAL TREASURY,

Hongkong, 16th August, 1882.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE HILL'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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THE HILL'S FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

For Sale.

MacEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
No. 53, Queen's Road East,
(OPPOSITE THE COMMUNIQUÉ),
ARE NOW LANDING, EX-
A BRITISH BIRQUE
"STILLWATER."

DEVOE'S NONPARIEL
BRILLIANT
KEROSENE OIL,
150° test.

SPARTAN COOKING
STOVES.

FAIRBANKS SCALES,
OAKUM
TAN
TURPENTINE

EX "AMERICAN MAIL"

CALIFORNIA
RACKER
COMPANY

Alphabetical Bits
CHIPS.

Fine Sweet Mexican
BISCUITS.

Ginger CAKES

Soda BISCUITS

Oyster BISCUITS

Cracked WHEAT.

OATMEAL.

HOMINY.

CORNMEAL

TOPOCAN BUTTER.

Western and Californian CHEESE

Bottled CODFISH.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

PEACH and APPLE BUTTER.

Pickled OX-TONGUES.

Family PIG-PIRK in keg and pieces.

Paragon MACKEREL, in 1 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 1 lb cans.

Cutting's Dessert FRUIT in 2 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and various MEAT.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted PICKLES.

MINCEMEAT.

COMB HONEY in Original Frames.

Richardson & Robbin's Celebrated Potted MEATS.

"Lunch TONGUE."

McCart's Sugar LEMONADE.

Clam CHOWDER.

Smoked SALMON.

Green TURTLE in 2 lb cans.

&c., &c.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF STORES,
including:

TRAVAILLEUR'S DESSERT FRUITS

ALMONDS and RAISINS

PICNIC TONGUES.

COCOATINA.

VAN HOUTEN'S COCOA.

LIEBIG & ETC. COCOA.

FRENCH PLUMS.

PATE DE FINE GRAS.

MINCEMEAT.

SAUSAGES.

BROWN.

ISIGNY BUTTER.

DANISH BUTTER.

BREAKFAST TONGUES.

ANCHOVIES.

ASPARAGUS.

SOUPS, &c.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

CHAMPAGNE.

HEDDLE'S MONOPOLY & WHITE SEAL.

VEUBE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN.

JULES MUMM & Co., parts & quarts.

CLARETS.

CHATEAU MARGAUX.

CHATEAU LA ROSE, pints & quarts.

CHATEAU LAFITE, " "

MEES GRAVES, " "

BREAKFAST CLARET, " "

SHERRIES & PORT.

SACCONE'S MANZANILLA & AMON-

TILLADO.

SACCONE'S OLD INVALID PORT (1848).

HUNT'S PORT.

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.

1 and 2-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.

BUSSON DUROUCQ & C. BRANDY.

FINEST OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

KINAHAN'S LIL WHISKY.

ROYAL GLENDEE WHISKY.

CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.

OURACAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOKER'S and ORANGE BITTERS.

&c., &c., &c.

SPECIALLY SELVED

C I G A R S.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in

5 and 10 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU \$25 cents p. lb.

25 cents.

MILLER'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF

SAFES, and CASE BOXES, at

Manufacturer's Price.

Hongkong, June 1, 1882.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Company.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS
TO JAPAN, THE UNITED
STATES, MEXICO, CENTRAL AND
SOUTH AMERICA, AND EUROPE,
VIA
THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC & OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "GAELIC" will be despatched
for San Francisco via Yokohama,
on TUESDAY, the 22nd August, 1882, at
Noon.

Connection being made at Yokohama,
with Steamers from Shanghai and Japan
ports.

All Parcels, Packages should be marked
to address in full, and same will be received
at the Company's Office, until 5 p.m. the
day previous to sailing.

Companies' Vouchers from San Fran-
cisco to Hongkong will be granted at a
reduction of 25%.

Companies' Vouchers to accompany Over-
land, Mexican, Central and South American
Cars, should be sent to the Company's Office
addressed to the Collector of Customs,
Tolson, San Francisco.

For further information as to Freight
or Passage, apply to the Agency of the
Company, No. 504, Queen's Road Central
CHAS. D. HARRAN

"Selling Agent."
Hongkong, August 8, 1882.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES
MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZU, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND
PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHAD, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th of August,
1882, at Noon, the Company's S. S.
"SAGHATIEN," Commandant ROLLAND,
with MAILED PASSENGERS, SPECIE,
and CARGO, will leave this Port for the
above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for
London as well as for Marseilles, and ac-
cepted in transit for Marseilles for the
principal places.

Shipping Orders will be granted until
Noon of 23rd August, 1882.

Cargo will be carried on board until
4 p.m. Specie and Parcels until 3 p.m. on
the 23rd August, 1882. (Parcels are not
to be sent on board; they must be left at
the Agency's Office.)

Contents and value of Packages are re-
quired. For further particulars, apply at
the Company's Office.

For further particulars, apply at the
Company's Office.

CHAS. D. HARRAN

"Selling Agent."
Hongkong, August 14, 1882.

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Entertainment.

WILL ARRIVE BY FRENCH MAIL
STEAMER FROM SHANGHAI



FAREWELL VISIT TO HONGKONG

OF THE

EVER POPULAR WORLD FAMED

CHIARINI'S

ROYAL ITALIAN

CIRCUS & MENAGERIE

OF TRAINED ANIMALS.

In addition to which will appear the

IMPERIAL SHIMIZU

JAPANESE TROUPE

(8 in Number)

Recently engaged by Signor CHIARINI at

an enormous outlay of Money, to

travel with his already recognised Great

Company.

G. AGRIATI,

"Selling Agent."

Hongkong, August 18, 1882.

21

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZU, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND
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CHAS. D. HARRAN

"Selling Agent."

Hongkong, August 14, 1882.

24

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES

MARITIMES.

PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR

SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA,
COLOMBO, ADEN, SUZU, ISMAILIA,
PORT SAID, SYRIAN PORTS,
NAPLES, MARSEILLES, AND
PORTS OF BRAZIL, AND LA PLATA;

ALSO,
BOMBAY, MAHAD, ST. DENIS, AND
PORT LOUIS.

ON THURSDAY, the 24th of August,
1882, at

tention of our readers for these important provisions, which we think necessary to quote in full.

Section XXII. A register of all Chinese shops, houses, and other places of business in the Colony shall be kept at the Registrar General's office in such manner as the Registrar General shall think most convenient for easy reference.

Section XXIII. Within thirty days after the commencement of this Ordinance, the master or manager of every Chinese shop, house, or place of business in the Colony shall furnish to the Registrar General the following particulars for entry in the register—

(1) The name under which the business is to be conducted.

(2) The locality, with the name of the street and number of the house where the business is to be conducted.

(3) The full names and native places of all partners in the business, with their several places of residence in the Colony and elsewhere.

(4) The full names and native place of the manager, if any, of the business and his place of residence.

Upon any new Chinese shop, house, or place of business being opened, and upon the re-opening of any shop, house, or place of business by a new firm or partnership, the master or manager of the business shall, within thirty days thereafter, furnish to the Registrar General the foregoing particulars for entry in the register.

Section XXIV. Upon any change taking place in the partners or their residence, or in the manager or his residence, or in any other of the foregoing matters, the master or manager of the business shall, within fourteen days thereafter, furnish to the Registrar General with full particulars of such change for entry in the register.

Section XXV. The register shall be open for inspection to the public on payment of the fees specified in the second Schedule.

The fees referred to are as follow—

Registration fee for shop, house, or place of business, 3d (not to be paid if the registered household is sole owner of the business.)

Fees for inspection of Trade Register, to be paid—

By any person desiring to see the entry relating to his own place of business, —nil.

By any person desiring to see the entry relating to one particular place of business, —1s.

By any person desiring to make a general search, —5s.

This new-born babe of the Colonial Legislature, though long looked for and promising as it appeared, expired, however, contrary to all expectation, almost as soon as it had seen the light of day. The new draft bill, though published in the Government *Gazette*, was not even brought before the Legislative Council for public discussion, but the whole subject was quietly buried by the Government out of sight, as if they had been ashamed of it, for no other reason, as far as we could learn, but that a local barrister addressed a smartly-written, scathing letter to the Colonial Secretary, in which he, whilst admitting the existence of the evil with which the proposed Ordinance was intended to cope, drove the proverbial coach-and-four through the provisions of this bill as published in the *Gazette*, and pointed out that the root of the evil was to be found in the mischievous character of our Bankruptcy Ordinance and not in the absence of registration enactments.

(To be continued.)

The case of the Rev. J. F. Crockett, who was arrested at Chi-nan Fu on a charge of larceny and vagrancy at the instance of Mr Chester Holcombe, U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Peking, has excited some comment. Upon the facts as they are recorded in the Shanghai papers, it seems to us to be conclusive that, in his haste to avoid all chance of trouble, Mr Holcombe appears to have acted indiscreetly from a strictly legal point of view. Mr Crockett had been sent Home three years ago in a very shaken condition, both physically and mentally; and it would never do, thought Mr Chester Holcombe, to get into trouble through a man of this description. The medical document put forward to strengthen Mr Holcombe's position, however, is not a justification of the charge of larceny upon which the arrest was effected and the deportation to Shanghai was based. It would be a somewhat remarkable doctrine to maintain that any American who may, at any given moment, be in want of supervision and care, should be deported from one part of China to another by warrant of the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires. And yet this is all the foundation which allows to have existed for the deportation of Mr Crockett. Whether or not the question of the lack of a regularly-constituted Consular and Diplomatic Service in connection with the United States is raised, by this case, it may scarcely be worth while here to consider. Our views upon that subject have been freely expressed; but it is perfectly clear that the trained official and judicial mind of Consul-General Denny at once saw the irregularity of Mr Holcombe's action, and unhesitatingly repaid it by releasing Mr Crockett upon the hearing of the habeas corpus application. The decision arrived at by Dr Denny is supported by a certificate from three medical gentlemen in Shanghai, which disposes of the charge of larceny; but as we have stated, this is almost an unnecessary piece of evidence, because there was no evidence to sustain it. When Dr Denny speaks of what took place three years ago at Tientsin, he probably refers to facts which came within his own knowledge when Consul at that port; and altogether the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Peking and Americans generally may well be congratulated that their interests have been so well guarded as they have been by their Consul-General at Shanghai.

In connection with the above case, another curious and almost similar fact

on the part of the Acting U. S. Consul at Bangkok may be here noted. It appears that a British subject named Mr G. G. Graham, who had for some seventeen years been a respectable resident of Bangkok, became so worried by the slings of adverse fortune, that his mind temporarily lost its balance. Mr Graham had been in some way identified with the American flag by service on board a United States vessel; but it seems that his papers prove him to be a British subject born in Scotland. Upon some pretext of having strayed into the Palace Grounds, he was arrested by the Siamese authorities, and handed over to the United States Consul, by whom he was kept confined for two or three months. It is alleged that during all this time no charge whatever was ever made against Mr Graham, although he repeatedly demanded to know what offence he had committed; and the upshot was that, upon a warrant made out by the U. S. Consul, the Captain of a British steamer brought the man to Hongkong on an insane patient! The reason why the English Consul did not act in this matter, which seems to us to have been peculiarly a case for his interference, appears to be, that Mr Graham had not registered his name at the British Consulate. It is somewhat strange, however, that a British subject should have been shipped on board a British vessel, under a warrant of insanity, by the Rev. Mr McDonald, Acting Consul of the United States at Bangkok; and there is one strange fact in this case, that no medical certificate is produced. It must be admitted, however, that much friendly feeling was shown by friends to the wife and family ere they were thus peculiarly forwarded to Hongkong. As the so-called insane passenger seems now to be as clear-minded as most men, the explanation of the circumstance is all the more difficult. We believe that the circumstances have been laid before the Government here, but that the Administrator has expressed his inability to take any action in the matter. Officially, it may be out of the power of the local Government to take cognisance of such apparent irregularities; and probably the same remark applies to the American Consul at Hongkong. At the same time, it seems to us that there has been a miscarriage of justice by some one in Bangkok, and that those responsible should be called to account for the irregularity, even if it were for nothing else than landing a poor family in a strange Colony without the means of getting to England and with little or no prospect of obtaining a livelihood. As we are at present advised, it is difficult to explain the inaction of the British Consul-General in Siam; and so far as acting U. S. Consul McDonald is concerned, we believe that no such irregularity would have been permitted had General Halderman been in charge of American interests at Bangkok.

KOREA AND JAPAN.

IMPENDING CONFLICT BETWEEN JAPAN AND CHINA.

Authentic news has reached us from Shanghai, announcing that 20,000 Japanese troops have been despatched to Korea, and that China is organizing a military expedition for the same destination. This news is most serious, and it is not easy to forecast the issue of the two expeditions, one of invasion and the other—the Chinese—to secure the integrity of an important tributary to the Chinese Empire.

In 1874, China and Japan were, technically speaking, at war, as Japan invaded and for a time held part of the Chinese Island of Formosa. In 1876 China received what she held to be a great affront in the Japanese expedition to Korea, and the treaty that resulted therefrom, a treaty that made Korea ignore the suzerainty of China, and, as far as extorted words have force, made Korea thenceforth dependent on Japan in all external matters. In 1878 the annexation of the Loo-choo followed, an act which China, on account of her accumulation of calamity, was unable to resent. And last year Korea, which was greatly oppressed by the Japanese Envoy and settlers, asked China for armed help to drive away the Japanese intruders. It is well known that the Shufeldt mission, and subsequent English, French, and German treaties with Korea, were encouraged by China, and furthered by the foreign ministers who reside in Peking, as it was thought that if the isolation of Korea could be broken through, China and Japan would have fewer dangers of rupture than before; and it will be observed that the foreign treaties, for well-considered reasons of state, openly acknowledged that China is the Suzerain, and that Korea is her tributary State.

We are sorry to say that we regard the news just received as most alarming.

There is a bad spirit in China against Japan, and it is well known that amongst the highest Chinese officials there are strong

desires for war with Japan.

And yet this is all the foundation which allows to have existed for the deportation of Mr Crockett.

Whether or not the question of the lack of a regularly-constituted Consular and Diplomatic Service in connection with the United States is raised, by this case, it may scarcely be worth while here to consider. Our views upon that subject have been freely expressed; but it is perfectly clear that the trained official and judicial mind of Consul-General Denny at once saw the irregularity of Mr Holcombe's action, and unhesitatingly repaid it by releasing Mr Crockett upon the hearing of the habeas corpus application. The decision arrived at by Dr Denny is supported by a certificate from three medical gentlemen in Shanghai, which disposes of the charge of larceny; but as we have stated, this is almost an unnecessary piece of evidence, because there was no evidence to sustain it. When Dr Denny speaks of what took place three years ago at Tientsin, he probably refers to facts which came within his own knowledge when Consul at that port; and altogether the U. S. Chargé d'Affaires at Peking and Americans generally may well be congratulated that their interests have been so well guarded as they have been by their Consul-General at Shanghai.

In connection with the above case, another curious and almost similar fact

and, we have read in the Yokohama paper, has indifferent capabilities for sea service. The other vessels of Japan are not in good order, for warfare against a naval power. On the other hand, the Japanese crews are well trained, the officers are fairly efficient, and the direction is in one department. There is unity in both the Japanese navy and army, and unity will in time of need prove to be a vast power in dispute with China, as is shown by the despatch in getting ready so large a force.

China has nine or ten very powerful gun-vessels, known as the Alphabetic fleet; two superb and heavily-armed cruisers; and a fair set of useful light-draught gun-boats belonging to the Chihi division. But the officers are ill trained, and there would be no power of combining with other squadrons. The large iron-clad, with four 43-ton guns, has not yet left Stettin, and may be counted out for the present. The Shanghai fleet is of very bad quality, and utterly unfit for war. The Foochow fleet was well built, well armed, and fairly officered; but Mons. Giquel's and Capt. Tracey's labour have been put aside, and probably the Foochow fleet is now only in degree better than the Shanghai squadron. The Canton fleet might be turned to good account, but it is small, and weakly armed.

As to the Chinese army, there is but one worthy the name, that of Li, who has some 45 to 50,000 men, at most, under arms in Chihi, and about 16 batteries (about 96 guns) of Krupp's field guns. Li, by calling in old soldiers, might raise his force to 70,000 men, it is said, but we have not accurate details on this head. The forces of China are not actual but potential, and until there is supreme and intelligent direction, unity, and scientific training, China, with all her vast latent powers, may suffer reverse after reverse in a quarrel with a weaker but more intelligent militant nation.

We should expect that Li will be required at once to return to his old post. Tao has good military ideas, and has the confidence of the Chinese people; but his age and inexperience tell upon him.

We have been informed that Commodore Shufeldt received from Grand Secretary Li, on the eve of Li's departure from Tientsin for Chinkiang, a pressing request to return, to take charge and carry out the Chinese naval re-organizations which were proposed by Tso, Li, and Shen-pao-chen in 1874, but which still remain in the stage of project.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE CATHEDRAL—11TH MUSIDAY AFTER TRINITY.

Matus:—Vesper: 1. Psalms, 109, 110; 2. Deut. XI, Mercer, 1 and 2, Benedictus; 3. M. Mercer; Hymn, 254, 2nd Tune; Kyrie, 6; Hymn, 320.

Evening:—Psalms, 113; Cantate, III; Mercer; Deus Misericordia, X Mercer; Hymn, 270; Hymn, 18.

ORDER OF SERVICE AT THE UNION CHURCH—SUNDAY, AUGUST 20TH.

Hymn, 195, Tune, page 90; Hymn, 508, Tune, page 221; Hymn, 120, Tune, page 56; Hymn, 155, Tune, page 73.

THE AGENTS (Messrs Butterfield & Swire) inform us that the O. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Priam* from Liverpool, left Singapore yesterday morning for this port and Shanghai.

We reproduce an article from the *Shanghai Courier* on the subject of Chinese Bankruptcy Law, which has been dealt with in our columns. We may state that the series of articles on the "Commercial Law affecting Chinese" will shortly be printed in pamphlet form.

About four o'clock this morning, while Ho Afat (24) was engaged working on the deck of a coal vessel in the harbour, he accidentally fell overboard and was drowned. The body of the deceased was recovered some time afterwards, and removed to the Government Civil Hospital. An inquest will be held on Monday.

A couple of large snakes were killed the other day by a gardener in one of the bungalows just above the Albany, where such visitors appear to be rather plentiful this season, no less than five having been seen, at least five having been seen in that neighbourhood on one day. One of the captured snakes was over eight feet in length, while the other was five feet nine inches. The larger was killed without much trouble, but the smaller one, which resented being disturbed, was killed with great difficulty, and not until it had been chased all round the garden, and the gardener's hand had been bitten, he having, foolishly enough, attempted to grasp the animal with his hand, instead of attacking it with a stick with which he was armed. As the snakes belonged to the Python genus of the Boidae family, a non-venomous class of reptile, no serious consequences ensued from the bite. The larger Python species are common to all parts of the old world, but are chiefly found in the East Indies and South Africa, where they frequently reach very large dimensions. Some of the Pythons are known by the name of Rock Snakes in the East Indies, and these are, we fancy, the species found on this Island. The cobra assert that they have lately seen the more dangerous cobra around the bungalow referred to, but whether this is a fact or not is not known. Snakes have been unusually prolific this season, which is no doubt attributable to the increased growth of the trees and shrubs on the hills, and to the damp hot weather, which latter hastens on the process of incubation.

Japan has a fairly-trained army ready for service, comprising about 40,000 men of all arms; and from old soldiers and the military classes large reserves could be drawn quickly. The fleet, however, is in bad condition. The fleet of inclosed is much weakened by corro-

Law Notice. IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

(Before the Hon. Sir G. Philippo, Knt., Chief Justice.)

IN BANKRUPTCY.—Monday, 21st August, 1882.—In the matter of Wong Sing Tak.—Bankrupt to come up for his last examination.

(In Registrar's Chambers.)
In the matter of Choy Sing Nam.—Adjudged Meeting of Creditors.

Police Intelligence. (Before H. E. Wodehouse, Esq.)

Saturday, August 19.

PAYING HIMSELF.

Tom Alawai, bricklayer, was charged with the unlawful possession of a pick-axe, belonging to Lo Lam Kin, the prisoner's master, with whom he had had a dispute about wages, and considering himself underpaid, he had taken the axe. Three weeks' imprisonment with hard labour was imposed.

LARCENY.

Wong Kwan, coolie, was sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour for stealing six pieces of clothing and two pawn tickets belonging to Man Fat, who had lived, along with the prisoner, in a shed at Quarry Bay.

THE TEE FA LOTTERY SYSTEM.

Chin Acham, bricklayer, was charged with being a rogue and vagabond. A Chinese Constable arrested the prisoner on the Praya on Thursday morning, while he was engaged selling Tee Fa Lottery tickets.

Hung Kau Sing, interpreter, explained that he had been thirty-six years employed,

on any one of which an entrant could stake any sum he pleased. The manager of the lottery chooses the winning number and the winner receives thirty times the amount of his stake. At present there were two principal establishments in the Colony which sent out men to canvas, and announced two numbers every day, one at ten o'clock in the forenoon and another in the afternoon. These two establishments were entirely independent of each other, and the winner receives thirty times the amount of his stake. At present there were two principal establishments in the Colony which sent out men to canvas, and announced two numbers every day, one at ten o'clock in the forenoon and another in the afternoon. These two establishments were entirely independent of each other, and the winner receives thirty times the amount of his stake. 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THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 5956.] AUGUST 19, 1882.

CLINGING TO THE MAST.
O how like a tidal motion
Flows the ceaseless throb of care!
As boatmen's as an ocean,
Seldom still as evening air.

And how often things remind us,
As they flutter on the shore,
There are sadder hearts behind us,
Doomed to hear life's ocean roar.

As we view old Time's divisions—
Future, present, and the past—
Straightway bitter 'tis to vision,
Children clinging to the past.

Clinging with their souls' devotion,
And their eyes declare a dream,
That the present raging ocean
Bears them to a gentler stream.

Ah! devotion and delusion.
Each so sweet, and yet so sad;
Had they better loved seclusion,
Would the end have been as bad!

The paths and the beauty
Of obedience nobly born,
Clinging to the mast of duty,
Dead—but not in heart forlorn.

THE WEST INDIAN GHOSTS.
(Poli Mall Budget.)

Our houses on the Poli Town plain is much infested by a whole host of very objectionable duppies, and fact the word should prove about as the English dictionary it may. Let me explain that a duppy is a malignant spirit or creature or

ghost, and is as common in most points of the West Indies as a ghost.

They are more or less greater relative frequency in the West Indies, for while the usual European plantations are rare, intermittent, and poorly located, the West Indian duppy is so abundant and ubiquitous that it may fairly be considered as a common object of the country. In English people have been and there a haunted house, and I card with a legend, a churchyard, but led by some melancholy spirit; but these are exceptional out-of-the-way cases.

They are curiosities in European houses of the same sort as the sea-serpent or the reigning Sovereigns—sometimes talked about, but seldom seen. On Poli Town plain, however, duppies are fowls of a very different feather. Everybody knows them quite familiarly, and expects to find them turning up periodically as the Oriental patriarchs expect to entertain angels unaware.

The negro mind still lives and moves in a primitive atmosphere of duppies, josh-men, witchcraft, love-philtres and boldly West African devils; so that supernatural visitors are seen, not occasionally and exceptionally, but constantly and every day.

According to thy faith, is a sure maxim for all ghost-seers. "Did you ever see a duppy, Isaac?" I asked my siesta-boy one day; and he grinned outright with all his white teeth at the very absurdity of the question. "A duppy, sah," he answered contemptuously;

"I see dem plenty duppies; I see dem all time; I see dem bout house oberry ebening."

Plainly, one might almost as well have asked him whether he had ever seen a dog or a chicken. To him, and to all the other negro servants around the place, duppies are simple matters of common experience, facts as patent and as indubitable as any others in the ordinary range of human knowledge.

Our houses, indeed, possessors in every

conditional perfection all the elements which go to make up an ordinary herd of duppies. There is every convenience in which

they are known to exist and appreciate in the first place, a large number

of rooms, a large number of

lath-work and Venetian blinds, through

which the wind moves freely, and creates the rustling of the curtains, that spirits love.

Then it is dash at night, for we only light up a small portion, and the long gloomy

corridors, as one moves through them, have certainly a sufficiently

ghostly appearance. The house was built

in slavish days on the scale of magnificence

which the estate could then support but

now that only three or four old negroes

keep it in order, we find a quarter of the

roomy old place quite sufficient for our

shrunken modern wants. Its big mahogany

doors swing heavily on the hinges; and its

attics are admirably roosts for number

of congregated ghosts. Moreover, several

white men have died in the bed-rooms,

some of them local celebrities in their way,

and others hard masters of the old slavery

days. Then there is a fine supply of rats

everywhere; and at night the fire-flies

dance in the dark ball-room, and the hum-

ming beetles drone about the roomy staircase.

Windows stand open night and day,

of course, and through them the large black

birds fly in and out unceasingly after

sunset, often whirling about our very heads

even as we sit at dinner. Not less spectral

are the gigantic black moths, which the

negroes believe turn into these same bats;

and when a chase occurs round one's bed-

room in the small hours of the night

between the two great ghostly creatures,

the bat pursuing and the moth doubling

on him at every turn, their dusky forms

defined in the moonlight against the white

ceiling, even a European sleeper wakened

by the noise sits up a little nervous and

pears unaccountably at the weird

things from beneath the mosquito-shade of his

mosquito-curtain, and jabbing away at the

mosquito-lards, the monotony of host

the familiar variety of earthquakes, the

occasional tornadoes, hurricanes, or cyclones, the sighing of the wind, the roar of the

coconuts, the antelope legends of the

native, the subterranean substratum of

half-sleeping negroes, the black faces

constantly about you, the African superstitions, the neighbouring obeah-men, and the loneliness of the pampas. Now in all these

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Intimations.

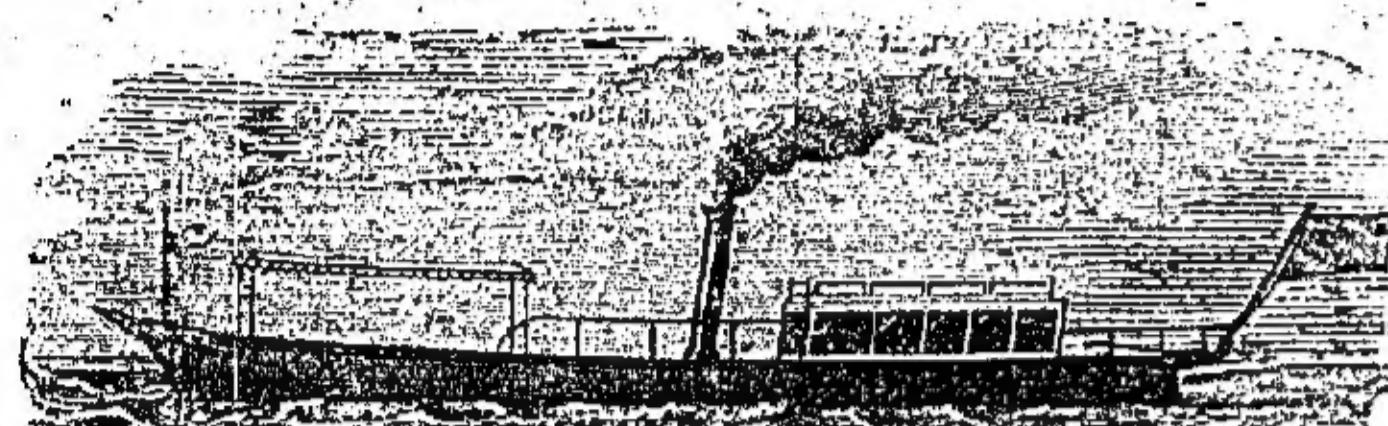
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Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 20 miles an hour.
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HEALTH, STRENGTH AND ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE
Discovered and so named, A.D. 1862, by R. D. Lalor, M.D.
TO RESIDENTS IN INDIA, CHINA, AND THE COLONIES, IT WILL PROVE
INVALUABLE AS A RELIABLE LIVER TONIC AND A
VITALISING RESTORATIVE.

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Is a Pure Solution of Phosphorus, pleasant in flavour and appearance, being a perfectly Bright Liquor, combined with Vegetable Alkaloids, possessing marvellous Curative Properties, the Wonder of Modern Chemistry, free from all Dangerous Active Drugs; innocent in its action, and pronounced by the Highest Medical Authority to be unequalled for its power in replenishing and elevating the Vitality of the Body, by its supplying all the essential Vitalising constituents of the Blood, Brain, and Nervous Substances; and for developing all the Powers and Functions of the System to the highest degree, thereby checking all Wasting of the Vital Fluid, and the more Exhastening Wear and Tear of Life resulting from Over-taxed Energies of Body or Mind, maintaining that Juventur Energy of the Brain, Nervous, and Muscular Systems, which renders the Mind Cheerful, Happy, Brilliant, and Energetic.

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Surpasses all the known therapeutic agents of the present age, as The Only Safe, Reliable and Permanent Cure for all Derangements of the Nervous and Blood Systems.

Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Mental and Physical Depression, Incapacity for Study or Business, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Softening of the Brain, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Paralysis, Pains in the Back, Affections of the Kidneys, Urinary Deposits, &c., Asthma, Scrofula, and Skin Diseases, Wasting or Withering of the Muscles, Impaired and Impoverished Blood, Premature Decay of Vital Power and all morbid conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces arising from whatever cause.

THE ACTION OF

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is Two-fold and Specific; on the one hand increasing the principle which Constitutes Nervous Energy; and, on the other, the Most Powerful Blood and Flesh-generating Agent known; therefore a Marvellous Medicine for Renovating Impaired and Broken-down or Exhausted Constitutions, making the recipient as Active, Sprightly and Vigorous as if nature had never been retarded or debilitated.

AN ALARMING FACT.

Tens of Thousands of the people of CHINA are to-day dying from the effects of Brain Disease, Dyspepsia or Disordered Liver, which Poisons the Blood and sap the springs of life. The results of these diseases upon the masses of intelligent and valuable people is most alarming, making Life actually a burden instead of enjoyment and usefulness, as it ought to be. There is not any good reason for this, seeing the united testimony of a great number of authorities established that DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is superior to any Medicine yet discovered for the Cure of Dyspepsia and Liver Complaints in all their varied forms. The promptness and certainty of its action, such that when the fire of life seems to be dying out in the system, and the mind sympathising with the body, is reduced almost to a state of Impediment, this mighty PHOSPHORIC Restorative, by a few doses, seems as it were to lift the sufferer out of the slough of despond, and recruit and reinvigorate both the frame and the intellect.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 1s., by all Export, Wholesale and Retail Medicinal Vendors throughout the World.

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IMPORTANT NOTICE—NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS THE NAME DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is written on the Label of the Glass of each Bottle, and every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp, with the words DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England. Engraved thereon by Order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners: IF NOT, IT IS A FORGERY, and you have been imposed on by a worthless Imitation.

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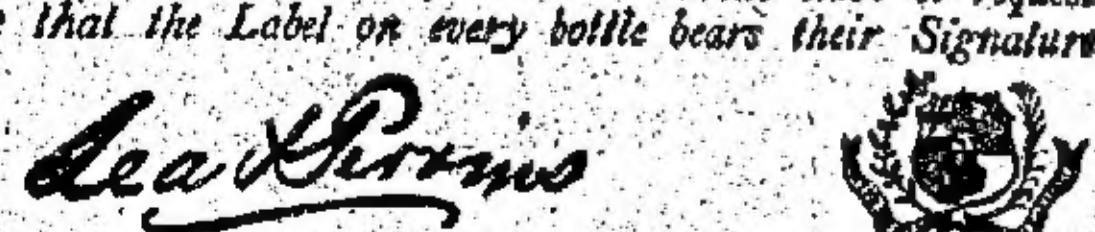
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Intimations.

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THE CHINA REVIEW.
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TENTH YEAR.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Pedder's Wharf.
6. From Pedder's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

THIS Review, which was intended to meet the wants of many students of Chinese, caused by the discontinuance of "Notes and Queries on China and Japan," has reached its Tenth Volume. The Review discusses those topics which are uppermost in the minds of students of the "Far East," and about which every intelligent person connected with China and Japan is desirous of acquiring trustworthy information. It includes many interesting Notes and original Papers on the Arts, Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Natural History, Antiquities, and Social Manners and Customs, etc., etc., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, and the Far East generally. Recently a new feature has been taken, and the Review now gives papers on Trade, Commerce, and Descriptive notes of Travel by well-known writers. It was thought that by extending the scope of the Review in this direction, the Magazine would be made more generally useful.

The Review department receives special attention, and endeavours are made to present a careful and concise record of literature on China etc., and to give critiques embodying sketches of the most recent works on such topics. Authors and Publishers are requested to forward works to "Editor, China Review," care of "China Mail Office."

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Notes and Queries are also a column also for the discussion of such topics as

Translations in Chinese. Foreign Languages are contributed by the various Consular, the Imperial and Hongkong Services, and also by Missionary bodies among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is assiduously cultivated. Among the regular contributors are Drs. Chatterjee, Etel, Bretschneider, Hahn, and Hagen, Professor Legge, and Messrs. Ballou, Watters, Stant, Phillips, Macleod, Greal, Jameson, Fisher, Keppel, Parker, Playfair, Giles, and Pitton, all well-known names, indicative of sound scholarship and thorough mastery of their subject.

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OPINION OF THE PRESS.

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"This number contains several articles of interest and value."—North-China Herald.

"The present number of this periodical, ** opens with a review of the Foreign Trade of China during 1880. This is rather a new departure for a publication which professes to be purely literary; but considering the comparatively small circulation it enjoys at present among the commercial communities of China, we hail the innovation as likely to recommend the Review to the notice of those who take an interest in few matters beyond mercantile pursuits."

North-China Herald.

"The China Review for September-October fully maintains the high standard of excellence which characterizes that publication, and altogether forms a very interesting and readable number. Meteorologists will find an interesting and valuable contribution by Dr. Fritsche, on "The Amount of Precipitation (Rain and Snow) of Peking," showing the results of observations made at the Imperial Russian Observatory at Peking, from 1841 to 1880. "Notes on the Dutch Occupation of Formosa," by Mr. Geo. Phillips, contains some interesting information, although much of it is second-hand. The Notices of New Books include a most generous and appreciative review of "The Divine Classic of Nan-Hua," and the Notes and Queries are as usual very interesting."—North-China Daily News.

"A substantial and reliable Review which all students of China and the Chinese would do well to patronize."—Chrysanthemum.

"The November number of the China Review contains less variety than usual, but the few articles are very interesting. The opening paper by Mr. Herbert A. Giles on "The New Testament in Chinese" treats of a question that must necessarily be of great interest in the eyes of all missionaries."—Mr. F. H. Parker's "Short Journeys in Szechuan" are continued, and a good instalment of these treatises on the interior of China is given. Mr. F. H. Balfour contributes a paper of some length entitled "The Emperor Cheng, founder of the Chinese Empire," which will be read with genuine interest by students of Chinese history.

"A few short notices of Books and a number of Notes and Queries, one of which "On Chinese Oaths in Western Borneo and Java" might appropriately have been placed under a separate heading, complete the number."—H. K. Daily Press.

"Trumb's Oriental Record" contains the following notice of the China Review. "The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the Calcutta Review. The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now abundantly cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the Review by papers highly creditable to their respective authors."

"Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the Review, it carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that

"Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the China Review may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance."

Vessel's Name.	Captain.	Flag and Twp.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Remarks.	
Steamers							
Anton	Schroeder	Ger. str.	9th Aug.	5. Wieland & Co.			
Ashington	4. McDonald	Brit. str.	2nd Aug.	16. Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Bangkok	Canton Dock 21st inst.	
Asha	7. Djorup	Dan. str.	12th Aug.	15. Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Bangaloo	5. Hassell	Brit. str.	12th Aug.	15. P. & O. S. N. Co.	Nagasaki & Yhama	To-day	
Carlos	4. Hassell	Brit. str.	7th Aug.	17. Edward Schellhas & Co.	Santow and Amoy	To-day	
Cheung Hock Kian	2 h Webb	Brit. str.	15th Aug.	18. Sun Hin Chan	Shanghai	To-day	
Chi Yung	3 h Orr	Brit. str.	7th Aug.	18. Siemens & Co.	Hongkong, &c.	24th inst.	
Clifton	2 h Wallace	Chi str.	12th Aug.	18. C. M. S. N. Co.	Manila		
Commodore	2 h Holt	Brit. str.	31st Aug.	23. Redding & Co.	Saigon		
Dale	3 h Allison	Brit. str.	6th Aug.	17. Jardine, Matheson & Co.			
Fame	6 h Stewart	Brit. str.	11th Aug.	18. H. & W. P. Donk Co.			
Glenelg	1 h Hall	Brit. str.	17th Aug.	10. P. & O. S. N. Co.			
H. bow	2 h Webster	Brit. str.	8th Aug.	5. Gilliland & Co.			
H. bow	5 h Shaw	Brit. str.	8th Aug.	6. Butterfield & Swire	Singapore & Penang	To-day	
H. bow	3 h Gardner	Brit. str.	18th Aug.	14. Kwok Acheong & Sons			
Marques	5 h O'Neill	Span. str.	6th Aug.	4. Davis Sission, Son & Co.	Straits and Calcutta	To-day	
Marques	5 h Scott	Brit. str.	10th Aug.	17. Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Manila	Canton Dock	
Marques	2 h Lewis	Brit. str.	12th Aug.	14. C. M. S. N. Co.			
Marques	2 h Knuth	Brit. str.	11th Aug.	17. Ching Hock	Straits and Calcutta	To-day	
Marques	5 h Westby	Brit. str.	10th Aug.	16. Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Bangkok		
Marques	3 h Waller	Brit. str.	10th Aug.	12. Edward Schellhas & Co.	Coast Ports	21st inst.	
Marques	3 h Waller	Brit. str.	10th Aug.	16. C. M. S. N. Co.	Saigon	23rd inst.	
Marques	3 h Waller	Brit. str.	10th Aug.	25. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Hainow, &c.	To-morrow	
Marques	2 h Parker	Span. str.	8th Aug.	10. Reddins & Co.	Manila	Kloon Dock	
Marques	2 h Parker	Brit. str.	12th Aug.	15. Melchers & Co.	Saigon		
Marques	5 h Thompson	Brit. str.	16th Aug.	16. Butterfield & Swire	Bangkok		
Marques	7 h Brown	Brit. str.	8th Aug.	17. Geo. R. Stevens & Co.	Hollow, &c.	To-morrow	
Marques	2 h Bennett	Brit. str.	9th Aug.	23. Kwok Acheong & Sons			
Sailing Vessels							
Alva	4 k Souza	Porto. str.	6th May	20. Brandt & Co.			
Andreas	3 k Hoyet	Ger. str.	24th Aug.	12. Siemens & Co.			
Anna	3 k Josen	Ger. str.	4th Aug.	10. Wieland & Co.			
Beatrice	3 k William	Brit. str.	6th Aug.	47. Aug.			
Bua Ciao	2 c Lang	Span. str.	23rd Aug.	13. Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok		
Carl Gorhard	4 k Sohr	Ger. str.	31st Aug.	17. Edward Schellhas & Co.	New Zealand Ports		
Catherine Marden	5 k Marden	Brit. str.	1st Aug.	20. July	Philippines		
Comet	7 c Stegner	Ger. str.	10th Aug.	20. July	Victoria (B. C.)		
Ella S. Thayer	4 c Davis	Amer. str.	10th Aug.	2. Russell & Co.	San Francisco		
Emblem	2 h Roberts	Brit. str.	11th Aug.	23. Russell & Co.			
Erl Koenig	5 k Naucht	Ger. str.	10th Aug.	18. Siemens & Co.	Bangkok		
Esperance	3 k Norman	Fr. str.	27th Aug.	18. Carlowitz & Co.	Chefoo		
Fough Balaung	3 k Rute	Ger. str.	27th Aug.	13. Carlowitz & Co.			
Frances & Amanda	3 k Borgward	Ger. str.	30th Aug.	12. Wieland & Co.	London		
Hansa	4 k Deneck	Ger. str.	4th Aug.	17. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Philippines		
India	8 c Roger	Amor. str.	14th Aug.	26. Melchers & Co.			
Inevitable	7 c Strickland	Ger. str.	5th Aug.	10. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Honolulu		
Livingstone	4 k Stellens	Span. str.	5th Aug.	17. Yuen Fat Hong	Bangkok		
Lucky	2 c Soqueira	Span. str.	4th Aug.	26. Russell & Co.	New York		
Mabel	8 c Snow	Amor. str.	7th Aug.	16. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Magenta	8 c Croft	Amor. str.	27th Aug.	26. Melchers & Co.			
Marie	4 k Gromachowski	Ger. str.	4th Aug.	15. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
McHeek	7 c Lightbody	Brit. str.	8th Aug.	15. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Nelegretus	5 k Soap	Amor. str.	12th Aug.	15. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.			
Neleman Gibson	3 k Bailey	Brit. str.	7th Aug.	23. Russell & Co.	New York	Cleared	
Nonpareil	7 c Finlayson	Amor. str.	9th Aug.	18. Siemens & Co.			
P. J. C. Bolton	8 c Murray	Amor. str.	9th Aug.	17. Order	Kloon Dock		
Pail	3 k Kindred	Ger. str.	4th Aug.	7. Carlowitz & Co.			
Paul Jones	4 c Gierisch	Amor. str.	12th Aug.	10. Russell & Co.			
Prima Donna	5 c Hatch	Amor. str.	14th Aug.	9. Captain			
R. T. Clayton	4 c Davis	Amor. str.	24th Aug.	1. Captain			
R. P. Pearce	7 c Barnard	Amor. str.	6th July	15. Edward Schellhas & Co.	Callao		
San Francisco	3 k Ottmann	Ger. str.	21st Aug.	11. Siemens & Co.			
Sax Witch	Drew	Amer. str.	12th Aug.	10. Russell & Co.	New York		
S. I. Icide	4 k Darland	Foh. str.	18th Aug.	1. Carlowitz & Co.	Bangkok		
Surprise	5 c Ayerill	Amer. str.	4th Aug.	3. Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	New York		
Walls Castle	3 k Brown	Brit. str.	25th June	15. Captain	Chefoo		
WEHPOA							
Christian		Kowow	Ger. str.	25th Aug.	9. Wieland & Co.	Tientsin	
Minerva		Dahme	Ger. str.	31st Aug.	13. Melchers & Co.		
CANTON	Wells	Maessmann	Ger. str.	333 Aug.	15. Wieland & Co.	Tientsin	
Yangtze	Lee	Brit. str.	784 Aug.	16. Siemens & Co.	Shanghai		

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	Anchor-age.	Flag.	Class.	Tons.	Guns.	H. P.	Date of Arrival.	Commander.
Esk	5 k	British	gunboat					